





# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,  
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,  
on Fayetteville street, second door  
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

## The Progress, Again.

The devil cannot keep his cloven foot under the cover, if you were to dress him in crinoline and allow for skirt a three feet drizzle. No more can this artful paper, fed by so many hands, conceal the secret strings of its heart; but, as it were unavoidably, it bursts them when even the least occasion arises.

But a few days ago it was announced that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, had called a special meeting of the Legislature; and! immediately the *pedal deformity* appears. The Progress does not know "what state of feeling may be existing in Georgia"—the Progress would seem to hope some state of feeling adverse to our Government—some state that would enable it and that other McDuff again to "lay on;" and manifestly it would be glad to leave the impression that some *bad* state of feeling exists in Georgia. It is thus by these insidious hints, that our soldiers are misled—oftentimes misled to death—confessing in the hour of their ignominy the causes which misled them.

Again, yesterday, as if elated with the success of its first effort, the *pedal deformity* protrudes a little further. Yesterday, it with *exultant delight* and *satisfaction* not concealed, announces that "Wright's peace resolutions were read in the Yankee House of Representatives; and that Wood and Cox expressed favorable opinions of them." "So it seems," says the Progress, "we have peace men at the North as well as at the South; and the wonder to us is, that the two do not try to overthrow Lincoln's despotism and end the war."

Now this article exposes the whole plan, purpose and project of this now the only organ of the Agitators in North Carolina. First, it proposes a plan of co-operation between itself and those whom it represents, and Fernando Wood and Cox of Yankeeedom—for it says "Whenever they turn upon Lincoln and Seward, our people will stand by and help them." Mark! the invitation is thus extended for a coalition—not to obtain independence—but simply *peace*. Not by recognition and a treaty—but by political combination to put down Lincoln and Seward. And then it is our Government, but our people that are to "stand by and help." The same abjurer of the rightful mode, and the same ally, but dangerous because illegitimate protrusion of popular action.

But on what basis is this coalition between the subjects of the Confederacy and Yankee subjects to be put? Why, on the basis of *Wright's resolutions*—a set of resolutions that one Mr. Wright, of Georgia, had the temerity to offer, but which were never read—which were scouted at by the whole House, and for the introduction of which Mr. Wright might have been expelled, but that he left Richmond and never returned and the House did not think it was worth the pursuit. One of these resolutions reads, that—

"In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a NEW GOVERNMENT, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States."

This is Mr. Wright's proposition for peace—which the Progress not openly, but slyly and covertly adopts—the formation of a new Government—*in other words*, simple and unadorned *re-construction*. And to whom is this addressed? To a peace party of the North—not one of whom has ever yet spoken of peace except in connection with re-construction!

In our opinion, a more reasonable, mischievous and intolerable suggestion has no where been uttered, than is contained in this apparently insignificant, but deep and premeditated article of the Progress.

We shall unceasingly warn the people of the covert designs to lead them into peril—and to destroy the Government;—and if they escape the observation of the law officers of the Government, it shall not be our fault.

We had hoped that mischief and agitation would have stopped;—but its course is only changed. The cards are now being played under, instead of on the table.

Mark our prediction! In less than one week from to-day, this article will appear in the columns of Geo. Mills Joy, *Yankee*, of Newbern—along side of advertisements by our unscrupulous foes of the farms and property of our citizens for sale and rent. And the refugee from Newbern, as he catches a view of this detested sheet, flirts the negro and Yankee advertising from his own door—and side by side the Progress's editorial, encouraging its continuance. How long—oh! how long?

Men who suppose that money is a drug, will find out by the time a third is taken off the value of all treasury notes and the taxes of two years are collected in one payment, that they have been laboring under a grave error. The currency and tax bills combined, are little else than a forced loan, and to the extent that this loan depreciates currency, men will find themselves without cash, and property will be thrown into the market at reduced prices.—We predict, therefore, an eager and exhaustless demand for money, which must be supplied either by mortgage or a sale of a portion of what one owns.

The report of the loss of the Steamer Alice is without foundation.

A deepening and intensifying interest in the struggle for independence, is fast taking hold of the European sentiment. This is evidenced in many things. The able article from the *Paris Patrie*, a semi-official organ of the French Government, and at the same time a journal of vast influence among the middle class of France, discloses a keen insight into political affairs—a just appreciation of our sufferings and our needs—of the courage and valor of our soldiers, and the skill of our leaders. The parallel between the tyranny of Russia, with its attendant inhumanities, and the barbarities practiced by our foes, is a commitment to history of infamies and atrocities for the scorn and condemnation of future ages, in which the Yankee and the Muscovite—the Beast and the Brute—will live side by side. Every fresh intelligence from France marks the approximation of a rupture between the Imperial Government and the Federal Administration, and shows an increased and increasing sympathy in our cause, and a desire for the war's termination.

In England, the first nobility of the realm, not leaving, but going hand-in-hand with the popular exhibitions, have been enrolled into societies for the purpose of appealing to the Government to aid the cessation of war; and no society having this end in view looks to the possibility of reunion as a means of this end.

A still more significant symptom of coming events, is the well-merited, but long-delayed and now severely indicted criticism upon the administration of the foreign office of Lord Russell, as bestowed by the leader of the opposition, Lord Derby, in a late session of the House. In a legislative body like the English House of Lords, where language is measured, and where no official word is spoken except it be well considered and meant to be effective, the application of such terms to the foreign policy as that it "was imperious and humiliating to England"—and this too by so powerful a leader as Lord Derby, the recognized spokesman of the Queen—is indicative of a speedy test of strength between the two political parties in the nation; and the acquisition of Lord Derby is to our cause both late and valuable. What Lord Derby does in the House of Lords, Mr. D'Irrell will do in the House of Commons; and with the coalition of the present ministry, broken by the defection of Roebuck, Lindsay, Lord Hartington and others, who have been our friends all along, there will be sufficient strength to sweep the ministry overboard.

The pending of the Alexandra case in the same moment before the House of Lords, will strengthen the opposition, for the odious nature of the foreign enlistment act, will embody the bitter opposition of all the ship-building interests of the Clyde, the Mersey, indeed of the whole realm. The indications of these brighter auspices are an occasion for new and redoubled vigor by our Government and people. Disaster weakens our chances and will delay our recognition—while success invites, and is entitled to command it. Then let every facility be given to the Government to fill up the army. The soldiers will only regard those as their friends who will render this assistance.

Gov. Smith, of Virginia, has set a good example. We doubt not that Governor Vance, when the question arises, will carry his words into acts, and prosecute the war with vigor, by surrendering to the enrolling officer the worn out epaulettes of Home Guards, J. P.'s, Mayors, Town Commissioners, Constables—all the papers from behind the doors. Sad and disconsolate as the public will be under the separation from those accustomed faces, it will take comfort in an anticipated lustre from the reflection of their deeds.—And if it cannot fill their places with a similar material, it will pledge itself at least not to fill them with worse.

And then millers—we know millers in the *meat* of their youth—all sprinkled with meal—who can carry rations enough in their pockets to last for a campaign. The question of usefulness will soon arise in individual cases, and then we shall be able to give all the particulars.

## What He Didn't Mean.

The Progress of yesterday says:—"No peace sentiment that we have ever noticed, was intended to look to reconstruction or secession from the Confederacy."

It is very singular that lacking such intention, this paper should by its peace articles have succeeded in convincing—

1st. Loyal presses and men of this State that such was its intention. See *Passim*.

2d. That it should have convinced its own allies that such was its intention. See *Freem Meeting and other Meetings*.

3d. That it should have convinced presses of other States that such was its intention. See *Richmond Sentinel*, *Atlanta Intelligencer*, and others.

4th. That it should have convinced its *Yankee* copyist that such was its intention. See *N. Y. Tribune*, *N. Y. Times*, and *Geo. Mills Joy's sheet*—near half of whose paper is filled with editorials from the Progress.

## MORAL.

That an Editor who is so unfortunate as not to be able to make himself better understood by the public, would be more useful as a soldier—provided he was the corporal build and strength to fit him for the field.

THE OLD MAN.—The Selma Dispatch has news from General Price. It says:

We learn, through Col. Nimrod L. Norton, a most gallant officer of Maj. Gen. Price's army, that the old hero is only a few miles back of Washington, Ark., with a fine army—numbers it is needless for well known reasons, to name. The army is in fine fettle and most excellent spirits. They, to use Col. Norton's words, are equal to any emergency.

Col. Horace H. Brand is in command of 800 or 1200 men, is doing fine service in the cavalry department, and is winning golden opinions from all. He will sustain himself as the hero of Brownsville. We mention this gallant officer as it will be glorious news to his most worthy brother, who has for months been confined by sickness in this neighborhood, and was formerly Assistant Adjutant to Maj. Gen. Prior. Again, all hail Missouri.

## Gen. D. H. Hill.

The Columbia South Carolinian of the 1st inst., says our citizens were much gratified on Saturday by the presence of Gen. D. H. Hill among us. His arrival elicited many remarks expressive of the high admiration in which he is held. From the day of Big Bethel, when the Beast felt his power, his covanant blood, like that of his near connection, Stonewall Jackson, has shone conspicuous. This Presbyterian stock now, as in the civil wars of England, makes good fighting material. Gen. Hill has illustrated it on the Peninsula, at the Seven Pines, before Boonsboro—where, with his single corps, he withstood the shock of McClellan's army, 130,000 strong, and held it in check until reinforcements arrived from Harper's Ferry—and in all the battles of the Northern army in which he has been engaged; and last, but not least, on the glorious field of Chickamauga.

If his stay could have been prolonged, our people would have been happy to have testified their regard for him. He left in the afternoon train for Charleston, where he has been assigned for duty. His presence will be welcome to the people of South Carolina.

## What has Become of Sherman?

The editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who is generally well posted in such matters, says official despatches indicate that his army has fallen back, while that indefatigable trumpeter of public opinion, *THEY SAY*, predicts that he has commenced his retreat to the South. The editor of the *Mississippi* river, we differ with both of these conclusions, and for the following reasons, briefly stated. Sherman has not marched over a barren country one hundred and sixty miles, simply to occupy an unimportant point like Meridian, and then marched back again. He has waited there for the arrival of General Logan and Grierson's cavalry. Meanwhile his supplies have become exhausted, his reinforcements have failed him, and he has gone elsewhere to effect the junction. Doubtless his intention was to force the passage of the Tombigbee in front of Polk. But the prompt movements of the latter officer, together with his rapidly augmented strength, prevented the consummation of that purpose. The next step, therefore, of Sherman has probably been to elude our troops by working his way Northward, in the direction of Columbus, Mississippi, where he will meet the two columns above named. With fifty or sixty thousand troops, he may then endeavor to cross the Tombigbee at Columbus, and move on Montgomery, where he doubtless anticipates the arrival of a third Yankee column from the vicinity of Hattiesville, in North Alabama. If such be not his intentions, we confess that our study of the map has led us astray. If, however, Sherman has failed, we find a solution of his paradoxical movements in the short cut he may now be taking to regain the Tennessee river, and hasten to the assistance of Grant. Yet we do not conceive that, at this early hour of the campaign, the Yankees have been so easily baffled as to withdraw fifty thousand troops to their starting point, and commence some new contract for subjugation. His cavalry may have been whipped, and even a portion of his infantry have been demolished, but depend upon it, that Sherman will yet be heard from in a proximity that will call for all our vigilance and activity. We are conscious that this is a deliciously vague article on the situation, but it is the best we can do in answer to the numerous inquiries, "Where's Sherman?"

## Raleigh Confederate.

We have not received a copy of the Confederate since Wednesday last. What is the matter? We regard the Confederate as one of our most valuable exchanges, and are disappointed when it is missing.—*Charlotte Bulletin*.

We call the attention of the Post Office Department to the grievances we have to suffer, and do give assurance that this state of things is occasioned by intentional wrong-doing.—And we call upon the Department to remove the wrong-doers, for there must be more than one of them. We are constantly receiving similar complaints from Postmasters west of Raleigh.

We beg our subscribers not to be too impatient. We do our duty in endeavoring to send them the Confederate regularly. We will soon find out who it is that prevents it—and his removal will be demanded.

The Standard made its appearance last evening, after a suspension of a week or two, and in it we find a Card "To the People of North Carolina," signed "W. W. Holden," announcing himself "a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next." We will give our reflections upon the Card and other subject matter we find in the paper, from time to time, as the spirit may move us.

The Yankee Raiders upon Charlottesville and around in the vicinity of Richmond, have retired, after doing more riding than damage. It will be seen by our Telegrams that the former have gone back towards Clifflapper C. H., and the latter by way of the Peninsula, having succeeded in turning both of Gen. Lee's flanks—the old hero himself narrowly escaping being captured.

The Charlottesville raiders were repulsed, and when the telegraph reported yesterday that there was a prospect of capturing the entire force, we hoped to be able to make the announcement of that result to-day. But their fleetness has saved them, to repeat, perhaps, we hope with less success, their presumptions incursion.

The damage done to the Central Railroad, we hope is not great, as no mention is made of it in our despatches. We may learn further, however, before going to press.

P. S.—See latest Telegrams for more encouraging news about the Raids.

## For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors.—The future historian of the present war, when he shall come to speak of the hatred and opposition of some among us to the cause of Southern freedom, must do so in terms tenfold more severe than any that have been applied to the E-lystists of the old Revolution. In the case of the latter there were many circumstances which if they did not entirely justify, certainly extenuated in some degree their offence. Descendants, in some of those who had been the firm friends and supporters of the unfortunate House of Stuart, they maintained under all circumstances their attachment to royalty, and respected what they considered its sacred prerogatives. Flung from the persecutions of Cromwell and the Round heads, large numbers of them settled in Virginia and the Carolinas, and gave to the South that code of honor and chivalry which has been its pride and glory. The causes which led to the separation of the colonies from the mother country weighed but lightly upon them, for the reason that they were engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits. Those causes had their origin, not so much in questions of taxation, as in the oppressive maritime laws of England. True it is, there had been some complaints in the Southern Provinces in regard to taxation, but the difficulties were of a nature easily to be adjusted. The people of the New England Provinces were largely engaged in commercial pursuits, and the provisions of the Navigation Act, which was passed during the reign of Cromwell, would have weighed upon them grievously, had not the merchants of London cunningly found out means of evading it. That it was evaded most effectually, is shown by the following extract from one of their own historians: "The value of tea consumed in America was estimated at \$300,000 annually. Nearly the whole quantity was smuggled; Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York were the great marts. The risk of seizure for many years was small, and it is said, that at one period, not one chest in five hundred of that which was landed at Boston, fell into the hands of the officers of the customs. Some of the merchants of that town had become rich in the traffic, and a considerable part of the large fortune which Hancock inherited from his uncle, was thus acquired."

Had the merchants of Boston been permitted to continue their smuggling operations, it is more than probable the revolution of '76 would not have taken place. But the English government having resorted to stringent measures in regard to the collection of its customs, the people of Boston suddenly became very patriotic, and commenced throwing the tea from aboard the ships into the water. That act of patriotism drew down on its authors the vengeance of the government, and the result was the closing of the port of Boston, with other acts of severity against the inhabitants. What was the action then of the Cavaliers of the South? Of sixty odd public meetings held denouncing the acts of the government, and expressing sympathy for the people of Boston, all save one, were in the Southern cities. Yet, in the resolutions passed by those meetings, not a word was to be found in reference to separation from the mother country. Indeed, as late as March, 1776, a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania said "there was a strange reluctance in the minds of many, to cut the knot that ties us to Great Britain, particularly in this Colony and to the Southward."

Again, in a letter written by Gen. Washington in the same month, he says "the people of Virginia, from their form of government, and steady attachment heretofore to loyalty, will come reluctantly into the idea of independence." But the people of Massachusetts, incited by the Southern sympathetic meetings held in their behalf, carried matters to extremes. After blood had flown on the hills of Boston, the Southern cavalier, prompted by the noble and generous impulses of his nature, hastened to the succor of his Northern countrymen. That many should have adhered to the British flag, is not difficult to account for. It was under that flag their ancestors had battled in opposition to the usurpations of Cromwell, and around it clustered memories and associations dear to their heart. They loved and revered their mother, venerable by age, and powerful by tribute. To become rebels to her authority, they considered a crime; believing that the then existing difficulties could have been amicably adjusted. Such were some of the motives that influenced the E-lystists of the old Revolution; and if they did not entirely justify, they certainly extenuated their offence—if offence it can be called.

But here is a very different state of things. After North Carolina, in virtue of her sovereignty, withdrew from the Federal league, her citizens owed no further allegiance to the United States. What, then, can justify those among us who are suspected of being the secret friends of the old Government? In what consists their veneration for the house of Abraham the first? Is it because he is the head and embodiment of the principles of those whose ancestors fought our fathers at Marston Moor and on the plains of Naseby? Messrs. Editors, New England fanaticism is no new thing. It dates back centuries ago. From the time it drank the blood of Charles the first down to our own days, its thirst for human gore has been insatiable. When ever a noble cavalier could not be had, it has been content with more humble victims. For proof of this, turn to the pages of its own bloody statute books. But I am digressing—my purpose is not to write the history of New England fanaticism, but show how deep and lasting must be the infamy of those among us, who shall aid and abet its wild and savage hunt for southern blood. This is not a war for conquest merely, or glory, or any of the motives that ordinarily impel nations to invade the rights of nations; but it is a war in which, the enemy of all mankind having obtained possession of the hearts and consciences of men, direct and controls. The crescent and the cross, that have met upon a hundred battle fields, were not more distinctive than are the Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes. And among us whom history shall write down as a traitor to our cause, will deserve and receive an infamy second only to that of a Judas Iscariot.

In what I have said of fanaticism, Messrs. Editors, I do not wish to be understood as saying that it has taken possession of the entire population of New England. I believe some good men may be found there. We have among us many of pure birth or extraction, and it is with pleasure I say it, some of them may be counted among our most worthy and useful citizens, and have no sympathy with those who are engaged in the unrighteous crusade against us.

The unfrustrated raid on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad last week appears to have been caused by the breaking of an axle. Col. John M. Brockenbrough, of the 4th Virginia regiment, has resigned.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THREASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### Later From the Yankee Raids.

The firing on the West Hall road last evening about 7, was an engagement between the Yankees and the Local Defence troops near Green's farm. The Army Battalion attacked the enemy, and having under-estimated their force, were repulsed. Healy's Battalion, composed of the Department Clerks, having advanced to the scene of action, were charged by the enemy. At the first volley the Yankees broke and fell back, but in a short time renewed the attack and were again repulsed. Loss in Healy's Battalion two or three killed and several wounded. Among the killed are Captain Albert Ellery, chief clerk of the Second Auditor's office. Nothing definite has been heard of the enemy since this affair.

About eleven o'clock heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville—cause not ascertained, but it is believed this morning, that the enemy have disappeared from the immediate vicinity of the city and gone in the direction of the Peninsula.

Weather inclement last night, but clear this morning.

### From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 2. The enemy's Charlottesville raiding party recrossed Robinson river back to Calpeper during last night. We captured a few prisoners during the several skirmishes with their rear guard yesterday. The enemy carried off a good many horses and negroes.—This force consisted of about two thousand five hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery. They burnt the county bridge over Rivanna river at Charlottesville. The enemy crossed with infantry and artillery at Germanna Ford yesterday evening.

They dashed into the Yankee camp, threw the enemy into confusion, dispersed them through the woods, and recovered a quantity of spoils. They took about one hundred prisoners, and three or four hundred horses. A number of stragglers have been captured, including a Lieut. Colonel. They have been received at the Libby.

### ORANGE, C. H., March 2.

Matters on the upper end of our lines are quiet. Our loss in yesterday's skirmishing near Madison C. H., was fifteen or twenty killed and wounded, chiefly of the first and second Virginia cavalry. We also lost some prisoners. The enemy certainly crossed Germanna Ford—force not ascertained. Artillery firing heard this evening in the direction of Mine Run.

### RICHMOND, March 2.

In the fight on West Hall road last evening, the Yankees lost ten or fifteen killed and about twenty wounded. Our loss four killed and fifteen wounded.

The firing heard last night proceeded from a daring attack made by Hampton's cavalry upon the Yankees, three thousand strong, encamped near Atlee's, on the Central Railroad, about 11 o'clock, with four hundred men, chiefly of the 1st North Carolina Regiment.

At last account the raiders were attempting to cross Pamunkey at New Castle, with a view to joining the forces on the Peninsula.

### CHARLOTTE, Feb. 1.

One hundred and four shots were fired at the city to-day. There is considerable activity among the enemy's tug. The tents on Folly Island have decreased. A Yankee schooner has been alongside the stolen vessel, trying to raise her guns.

A French Corbette appeared off the harbor, communicating with a Yankee ship, and left.

### MACON, Ga., Feb. 2.

Secretary Sedden, in a dispatch to Governor Brown, declines, on recommendation of Gen. Lee, to grant leave of absence, for the extra session, to officers who are members of the Legislature; but says they are entitled to resign if they select.

### For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors.—Already is the humiliation of North Carolina's soldier borne home in the enquiry—what means this Convention? Does North Carolina intend to desert her comrades? Does she intend to secede from the Confederacy? Is it humbling to think a mother who was first to declare her independence in seventy-six—who was most unanimous in sixty-one—a mother who has forever indelibly impressed upon the memory of her sisters and the pages of her own records—in the blood of her Brauch, her Pender and her Pettigrew, and a host of others, those principles of honor and love of liberty for which she has ever been proverbial. For this, brave son, it is hard to believe that she will be guilty of an apostasy so base—of treason so black. It would be a delight to tell him to rest quiet. Let only those ill winds surround you, disturb. Let not the cold comfort of your log-cabin be added to the rumor of a peace convention in your own native State. Let not the glory of a hard fought field crown others heads because of treason on the part of the "dear ones" in your own mother State. But when these evil winds are in the face—and when there is even a "black list" being recorded—let it not be these times which try men's souls. Now it is we can spot a traitor—now a traitor and a coward. The aid and attention of every true son are summoned by the name and honor of his State. Even at the county seat of Granville, rumor says a peace meeting was held. But let me tell the uninformed if a mother who was first to declare her independence, and adjourned until our next court, I am rejoiced to say that when that day arrived not one word was said in connection with this matter. No ebullition of glorious Union sentiment, as some doubtless expected, was poured out in eloquent strains. But instead, we were greeted by the modest and dignified salutation of Col. McRae, taking up the gauntlet in defense of his native State, and so maintained in a high-toned manner the position he deserves. In his new station may as many laurels crown him as already should—justly gathered on other fields.

What would be the indignation of those heroes who have fallen in obedience to their teachings could they behold the work of men who once shouted in their youthful ears principles of duty, of honor and of glory, and said—to the field, brave boys—what in the world do we want with young men in legislative bodies now? "Oh, what may man within him hide, though angel on the outward side." That the names of these men should in any manner appear upon the chronicles of this age, it grieves me. Let us not have any such graven images. There may be some blind, misguided ones who worship at the shrine of mortification. In their own small scope they are known—outside, others care not nor need not know them. Let them dig their own graves, and when that wretched return whom they told—you are right, stay not here, the enemy is in front, behind all is well—he will bury them beneath the decayed fossils with all the pomp of ornamental GRANVILLE.

## For the Confederacy.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF LIT. FUND.  
RALPH, Feb. 2, 1864.

To the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, and all others concerned.

At a meeting of the Literary Board this day held, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved by the Board, That the Treasurer of the Literary Fund issue a letter, directed to the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools and all others concerned, notifying them of the existence of a law authorizing the Treasurer to pay drafts upon the Fund in Confederate notes, and advising the holders of such drafts to present them before the 1st day of April next; and also of the act of Assembly giving the Board power to call upon those holding drafts upon the Literary Fund for common School purposes to present them for payment within six months, and of the exercise of this power at the present meeting.

Resolved, further, That he call the attention of Chairmen having monies on hand, to the recent act of Congress, entitled "an act to fund tax and limit the currency," and advise them to fund the Confederate Treasury notes in their possession for school purposes as soon as practicable.

I would respectfully ask the particular attention of those to whom this letter is addressed, to the importance of the above resolutions, and I would urge upon the holder of drafts upon the fund, or checks issued by the present or former Treasurer, to present them for payment at the earliest practicable moment, that they may have time to fund before the 1st day of April. The tax of 33 1/3 per cent. on all Confederate Treasury notes of a denomination above five dollars, makes the necessity of funding such notes in four per cent. bonds, before that date, apparent to all, and Chairmen of Superintendents of Common Schools having such notes on hand, should lose no time in investing them so as to avoid this tax. By funding in several bonds of \$100, or \$200 each, they will be able to suit the convenience of teachers in some instances, while a use of these bonds they may exchange hereafter for their amounts in the new issue of notes, with those who would use them in payment of taxes. But these considerations are too apparent to need elaborating.

The income of the Literary Fund is entirely in Confederate Treasury notes, and the increased distributions recently made were owing, in part, to the depreciated currency to be paid over to the Common Schools. The passage of the bill at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the drafts in Confederate notes, was, under these circumstances, an act of simple justice.

The Board, to obviate the danger of drafts, to a large amount, being kept back for presentation at a future day, in hopes of payment of a better currency from the Fund, has to day exercised the power of requiring all drafts to be presented within six months from this time, it having been clothed with such power by another act of the late session.—The holders will, therefore, see that they are presented within the time limited.

Very respectfully,

R. H. BAYLE,  
Treas. Lit. Fund.  
The object of this communication being, in part, at least, of a charitable nature, it is hoped by the Board that the press of the State will give it publicity, free of charge.

## New Advertisements.

### Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

A meeting of forty-two of the Magistrates of this county it was ordered that a called Court be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, to attend to important Court business, and a full attendance of all the Magistrates is earnestly requested.

J. J. FERRILL, C. C. C.

## Notice.

WE will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., on Saturday 12th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof peach and apple BRANDY. Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacco of different brands, one Jack, and a good second-hand two-horse Wagon, and other property. The sale will begin at half-past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western time to arrive.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Thomasville, Feb. 24, 1864.—32 dts

## Special Notice.

THE undersigned, as Superintendent of the Forest Manufacturing Company, (Paper Mills,) will pay the best prices for New Cotton, (slightly damaged preferred,) old rope, bagging, paper shavings, and clean cotton rags, white or colored. Any person who has any of the above stock will do well to call at once.

THOS. C. TIAKSTON,

Sept. F. M. Company,

Forestville, N. C.

## WANTED.

NEXT month, a School, public or private. I teach the Classics, French and English. References.—Judge Tyler, Richmond, Va.; Nat. Tyler, Esq., of the Enquirer, Richmond, Va.; and Professor Smith, Chapel Hill, N. C. Terms according to the currency. Address, with proposals,

GEORGE PADDISON, (Senex.)

Gravely Hill, P. O., Bladen, N. C.

## NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the balance of the year, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address,

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX,

Thomasville, N. C.

## Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

## FOR SALE.

A TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, convenient to water, lying in the eastern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. S. CANNON.

## \$300 REWARD.

WILL be paid for a Trunk lost on the North Carolina Railroad last week—between Charlotte and Raleigh: or \$150 will be paid for any information that may lead to its recovery.

Address,

Asst. Surgeon C. S. A.,

Box 1634, Richmond, Va.

## TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold for cash, in the town of Henderson, on the 10th inst. TWENTY HOGS-HEADS OF TOBACCO, all sound and in good condition. The Tobacco will be sold by sample after inspection.

THOS. E. MORROW.

## MACHINIST WANTED.

WANTED, a good Machinist to take charge of a Steam Saw and G. M. Mill. To one that will come well recommended as to sobriety, industry and skill, a liberal price will be paid.